



(Vol. XIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1800.

(No. 546.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

## MODERN FRENCH ELOQUENCE.

The following is a specimen of the present state of French oratory. The harangue of Carnot comes limping after the *oraisons funebres* of the age of Lewis XIV.

*Speech delivered by citizen Carnot, minister of war, on the removal of the body of Marshal Turenne, to the temple of Mars, on the 22d inst.*

"Citizens—your eyes are fixed on the remains of the great Turenne: behold the body of that warrior, so dear to every Frenchman, to every friend of glory and humanity: behold him, whose name alone never failed to produce the most lively emotion in every heart inclined to virtue; whose fame proclaimed among all people, should be proposed to all generations as the model of heroes. To-morrow you will celebrate the foundation of the Republic: let us prepare that festival by the apotheosis of all that is praiseworthy and justly illustrious, which former ages have left us. This temple is not reserved for those whom chance has or may chuse to exist under the Republican era, but to those who, in all times displayed virtues worthy of it. Henceforth, Oh Turenne! your manes shall inhabit this space, they shall dwell naturalized among the founders of the Republic; they shall embellish their triumphs, and partake in their national festivals. The idea is no doubt sublime, of placing the mortal remains of a hero, now no more, in the midst of warriors, who followed in the same career, and were formed by his example. It is the urn of a father restored to his children, and the legitimate and the most precious portion of their inheritance. To the brave belong the ashes of the brave; they are their natural guardians; they should be their vigilant trustees. A right after death belongs to the warrior who has been swept off on the field; it is that of residing under the safeguard of the warriors, of partaking with them of the asylum consecrated to glory, for glory is a property which death does not take away. Honored be the Government which made it a study to quit the debt of the nation towards its ancient benefactors, which dreads not the lights diffused by their genius; who has no interest in stifling their remembrance! Honored be the Chiefs of a martial nation, who fear not to invoke the shade of Turenne! The greatness of a hero is attested by the greatness of those other heroes he surpassed: he enhances his own glory by making that of his greatest men shine in its full splendor, without any apprehension of being eclipsed by them. TURENNE lived in a time when prejudices placed imaginary distinctions above the most signal services. He knew how to make the splendor of his rank disappear before that of his virtues, and the great man was all that was seen in him. France, Ita-

ly and Germany, refounded only with his triumphs; and it was his virtue alone, which, after his death, drew that praise so sublime, from the mouth of a generous rival, himself a great man also, de MONTCAULX—"Here died a man who did honor to man." I shall not repeat what history has taught each of us from his infancy, the actions of Turenne, the details of his military life; nor perhaps the still more interesting details of his private life. He is one of those men whose eulogy should be no more than the pronouncing of his name.

The names of heroes is as a focus, and unites in a single point all the circumstances of their lives. It imprints on the sense a stronger emotion, on the enthusiasm a more rapid impulse, on the heart a more impressive love of virtue, than even a recital of those actions which gain them the palm of immortality. Oh! what title more glorious could I join to that of father, by which the soldiers distinguished Turenne in his life-time! What trait could I add to that of these same soldiers, after his death, on feeling the embarrassment in which it left the Chiefs of the army, about the part they were to take. "Let loose la Pic," (which was the name of Turenne's horse) said they, "he will lead us." How could I equal the words of St. Hilaire! The same bullet which killed Turenne carried off the arm of the former. To his son, is an exclamation of grief, he said—"It is not I, my son, that ought to be bewailed, it is that great man." Turenne was in the plains of Salzbach commanding the French, sure of his dispositions, certain of the victory.—He is struck—Turenne is dead.—Confidence and hope are fled! all France is in mourning, and the enemy do honor to themselves in mourning that great man. The Germans for many years left untilld the spot where he was killed, and the inhabitants spared it as a sacred place. They paid respect to the old tree under which he reposed himself a little time before his death, and would not let it be cut down. The tree would have perished but because soldiers of all nations plucked off some parts of it out of respect to his memory. The remains of Turenne have been preserved to the present time in the tomb of the Kings. The republicans have withdrawn it from that stately oblivion. They have this day decreed him a place in the Temple of Mars, where the recital of his victories will be daily repeated by these old Generals who inhabit this abode. What avail trophies without motion and without life? Here glory is constant in action.—Marble and brass may be consumed by time. This asylum of French warriors, whom old age or wounds disable from fighting any more, will endure from age to age, and our latest posterity will come here respectfully to converse with those who shall have terminated their career in the field of honor. It is on the tomb of Turenne that the aged will daily shed the tears of admiration,

and where the youth will come to find his vocation to the trade of arms. If after having embraced his monument, after having invoked the manes of Turenne, he does not find himself filled with a holy enthusiasm—if his heart be not raised and purified; if he does not, above all things, passionately love the heroic virtues, he should say to himself that he was not born for glory.

In our days Turenne would have been the first to launch out in that career which our Republican phalanxes have run. It was not to the maintenance of the political system then prevailing that he consecrated his labours, that he sacrificed his life, but to the defence of his country independent of all system. The love of his country was his actuating principle, as in our days it has been that of the Dampieres, the Dugonniers, the Marceaus, the Jouberts, the Desaix's, the Latour d'Auvergne. His glory ought to be separated from that of those republican heroes and the great Turenne be sensible of this act of the national gratitude, commanded by a government which knows how to appreciate the virtues.—Citizens, let us not enfeeble the emotion which your hearts feel at the sight of this funeral apparatus. Words cannot describe what is here presented to your senses. What should I say of Turenne? Behold the sword which armed his victorious hand. Of his death? Behold the fatal ball which snatched him from France, and from humanity altogether."

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From late London Papers.

## CHINA.

The policy of the Chinese Government which circumscribes, and jealousy restricts as much as possible, all communication with the interior, limits our expectation of novelty from that quarter within very narrow bounds; but, confined as our present communications are, the following anecdotes may be acceptable to a curious reader.

The new Emperor Kahing, has commenced his reign with many acts of popularity. He has taken a more than usual active share in the different departments of government, and manifested a regard for justice, which by all accounts has given universal satisfaction. In this respect he has deviated from the universal custom, which enjoins to the new Emperor and his family a mourning, and total abstinence from the exercise of his public functions, for two years; and has only complied with the usage in this respect so as to confine himself to Peking and his environs, and to forbid the exhibition of any plays or public entertainments, excepting for religious purposes. He did not, it seems, succeed to his new dignity without some apprehensions from the intrigues of his predecessor's Prime Minister, whose intentions to usurp the throne he appears to have strongly suspected. He had the ad-

dress, however, to fill all the principal offices and posts, both at the capital and in the provinces, before he manifested his sentiments. He then degraded and imprisoned the object of his jealousy; & seized his wealth, which in bullion, and other property which in land and securities of different descriptions, is said to have amounted, at the lowest computation, to eighty million of taels (near twenty seven millions of pounds sterling.) besides four peccus (upwards of 530 lbs. weight) of pearls, among which there were said to be upwards of fifty of the largest in the world. A subject of his rank, possessed of such enormous resources, was certainly no mean rival to the heir apparent in so venal a government as that of China is represented.—Charges of mal-administration were exhibited against him; but they are said to have been comparatively trivial, and that the Emperor, deeming it incompatible with his dignity to avow his jealousy, resorted to these charges as a pretext for taking off a man whom he had pre-determined to destroy. A siken cord was accordingly sent to the discarded Minister as a polite intimation of an alternative whereby he had his choice of suicide or public execution. He preferred the former, and hanged himself. A rebellion which had existed in some of the provinces for many years past, was not entirely crushed, but was partly subdued, & on the whole much less alarming to government than it had been for some years before.

## DONNE.

When Doctor Donne, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, London, became possessed of the first living he ever had, he took a walk into the churchyard, where the sexton was digging a grave; and, throwing up a skull, the doctor took it up to contemplate thereon, and found a small sprig of headless nail sticking in the temple, which he drew out secretly, and wrapt it up in the corner of his handkerchief; he then demanded of the grave digger whether he knew whose skull that was? He said he did very well; declaring it was a man's who kept a brandy shop, an honest drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts of that comfortable creature, was found dead in his bed next morning. Had he a wife? Yes. What character does she bear? A very good one; only the neighbours reflect on her, because she married the day after her husband was buried; though to be sure she had no great reason to grieve after him.—This was enough for the doctor, who, under pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on her to ask her several questions, and among others what sickness her husband died of; she giving him the same account he had before received, he suddenly opened the handkerchief, and cried, in an authoritative voice, Woman, do you know this nail? She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, and instantly owned the murder.



Postponement of Sale.

THE Sale of the late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. The Hon. of Talbot county, decd. is postponed till the 4th Monday in November. This Farm is bounded on Bollingbroke creek, ed 5th, agreeable neighbor, Little, shifts of about 40, greater part of Commander, with her pay be, the French national corvette Le Berceau, commanded by citizen Louis Andre Senes, captured on the 12th October, in lat. 22, 50, N. long. 51, W. after an action of one hour and forty minutes. Le Berceau mounts 22 French nines and 2 twelve pounders on one deck; and had on board at the commencement of the action 230 men. Her loss was 35 killed, and a number wounded. The force of the Boston is 24 twelve and six nine pounders, and 230 men. The names of the killed and wounded on board the Boston, are, Wm. Ford, John Higgins, Matthias Jasey and William McKee, killed; Mr Samuel Young, purser, Thomas Hartley, and Nathaniel Dill, wounded, since dead; and Mr J. M. Haswell, midshipman, George Groom, Gavin Wilkinshaw, Francis Rice, John Runlet, Francis Francis, John Alford, and John Collins, wounded and likely to recover. The prize lost all three of her masts, and was very much disabled. The Boston is much injured in her masts, spars, rigging & sails, which obliged capt. Little to return from his cruise to refit. We are informed captain Little has expressed in strong terms his approbation of the conduct of his officers and crew, during the action, and considered that it would be injustice to the commander of Le Berceau, not to state that he gallantly defended his ship as long as she was capable of making a defence. Le Berceau had been out from Cayenne, 25 days, during which she had plundered two American vessels, and made prize of one. On a former cruise, she had captured several American, a great number of Portuguese ships from Brazil. A variety of circumstances render this capture of more importance than appears at first blush.—Le Berceau is considered as one of the fastest sailing corvettes in the French navy; she served as a look-out vessel to the French fleet for 18 months; has frequently been chased by the British cruisers, and was never overtaken before; she has been very successful in capturing British, Portuguese and American vessels;

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I intend to offer a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which my misfortunes I am at present unable to pay.

HOWARD. Chief of the frigates, and if its report for the Pilot, in this harbour. There has been cannon and muskets of Petapisco; and those deluded people who escaped death, returned to their camps, but at intervals, engaged us all night, which we returned from our great guns. On the 23d they appeared to be more in motion than in common, but kept up a constant fire from their batteries, they embarked with great precipitation, leaving behind them eighty or an hundred men, all their guns, ammunition, provisions, &c. With pleasure I am able to state we had but two men wounded, one of which was Mr. Calder—the loss on the part of the French was computed about 150, with one General Officer.—We received considerable damage in our hull, rigging and sails. On the 24th the British frigate Neriade entered and hoisted the British flag, agreeable to the capitulation entered into with the governor previous to our arrival. All the American property is safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Petapisco sloop of war, to his friend in this city. "On the 22d of September, we arrived off the island of Curacao. Having previously been informed that a French force of 16 vessels and 1400 men from Gaudaloupe were besieging the city of Amsterdam, in that island, we reconnoitered, and discovered the privateers, 15 in number, laying close under two forts, which we thought too strong for us to attack, having only the United States ship Merrimack to support us. At the same time spoke the British frigate Nereide, who had the governor of Curacao, and the American Consul on board. The latter informed captain Geddes that, the enemy intended to take the town by storm that night, and that to preserve the property of the American merchants afloat as well as a shore, it was his opinion one of our ships ought to run into the harbor in order to prevent the enemy's entering. At 5 in the evening we stood in, when the French opened a quick and well directed fire upon us from a fort of two 18, one 12, and two 9 pounders,

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Oct. 1, 1800.

- A. Mary Adams.
- B. Elizabeth Buley, Peggy Bowdle, Tristram Bowdle, Larrence Battle, John Bullin, James Ball, Capt. William Bond, 2; Rev. Mr. Bolton, Rev. William Bishop.

in warmly returned cannon and muskets of Petapisco; and those deluded people who escaped death, returned to their camps, but at intervals, engaged us all night, which we returned from our great guns. On the 23d they appeared to be more in motion than in common, but kept up a constant fire from their batteries, they embarked with great precipitation, leaving behind them eighty or an hundred men, all their guns, ammunition, provisions, &c. With pleasure I am able to state we had but two men wounded, one of which was Mr. Calder—the loss on the part of the French was computed about 150, with one General Officer.—We received considerable damage in our hull, rigging and sails. On the 24th the British frigate Neriade entered and hoisted the British flag, agreeable to the capitulation entered into with the governor previous to our arrival. All the American property is safe.

November 22.

The quartering of British troops in Ireland tends much to consolidate the union. A number of matrimonial connections have been formed in the course of the war between the natives of the different quarters of the empire. And by a well-timed distribution of the various English, Irish, and Scotch regiments, were made innumerable ties, binding the three countries, and constituting a most complete incorporating union.

A singular character has lately appeared in Paris. He calls himself the son of Charok Shaw, late king of Persia, governor of the province of Guilan, and brother of the reigning king, who took possession of the throne in the room of his father, who had become blind through illness. The Orientalists of Paris have pronounced him an impostor, as they assert that Charok Shaw, who was the grandson of Nidar Shaw, & who reigned nearly fifty years in the Chorassan, never lost his eyes, nor ever was succeeded by a son.

Yesterday arrived, brig Commerce, sixty days from Barcelona.

of Congress, the name of the "sedition law." Under this law, passed through the influence of a party, of which you are (and I think justly) regarded as the head, I have suffered six months tedious imprisonment and paid a fine of four hundred dollars. I therefore have a right to retaliate: I have a right to try the experiment, whether republicanism is not to be the victim of the law, which aristocracy can break through with impunity.—There have been many petty offenders in this respect among what is called the federal party; but I have nothing to do with the *Federalists* the *Wayne's* and the *Journeymen of Federalism*. You are worth trying the experiment upon. Your energy and your talents have rendered you a conspicuous object of praise and blame. I, therefore, have determined that in one way or the other you shall be brought before the public on this account; and I did so far calculate on your character as to suppose, that you would not deny what you had already written and sanctioned with your name. I expect by your answer (directed to me, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania) the same information which I should have hoped for personally. I came to town last night between seven and eight, & sent to you immediately. I write this hastily at eight, this morning, to send by the stage. I shall purchase your pamphlet at Lang's, but make no use of that opportunity of prosecution till I hear from you, which I expect by return of the post. The answer, I have no doubt, will be such as becomes your character.

I am your obedient servant, THOMAS COOPER, of Northumberland.

To Gen. A. HAMILTON, at Albany.

CITY OF WASHINGTON. Congress of the United States. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the amendments to the constitution of the U. States, proposed by Mr. Nicholas on Friday, which was referred to Messrs Nicholas, Harper, Macon, Griswold and Evans. Previously to reading them Mr. Nicholas noticed the propositions submitted to him during the last session, and the extraordinary provisions made in a bill received from the senate, and stated the impossibility of his voting for his own propositions, in case they had been called up by the house.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the United States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States—

1. That after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred & one, the choice of electors of president and vice president, shall be made by dividing each state into a number of districts, equal to the number of electors to be chosen in such state, and by the persons in each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state, choosing one elector in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.
2. That the election of representatives to serve after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be by dividing each state into a number of districts equal to the number of representatives to which such state shall be entitled, & by the people within each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state, choosing one representative in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.



...the PRESIDENT  
of the UNITED STATES met both  
houses of Congress in the Senate Cham-  
ber, and delivered the following

**S P E E C H:**

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Immediately after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records and property. These directions have been executed and the public officers have since retired and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe, that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation to assemble for the first time in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals and true religion flourish forever.

It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

In compliance with a law of the last session of congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honorable testimony they gave of the patriotic motives, which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity, with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

It is in every point of view of such primary importance, to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the constitution and laws devolve on the federal courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration, the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

A treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Prussia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

The difficulties, which suspend the execution of 6th article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation

...potentiary from the United States to France were received by the first consul with the respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.

While our best endeavors for the preservation of harmony with all nations will continue to be used, the experience of the world, our own experience admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their success. We cannot without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self-protection, which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest the system of defence, which will be most beneficial to ourselves,—our distance from Europe and our resources for maritime strength will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a navy adapted to defensive war, and which may, in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a wise and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquility, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property, committed to the ocean. The present navy of the United States called suddenly into existence by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created.

In connexion with a navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal seaports and harbors. A variety of considerations which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution. To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended; but the works remain incomplete. It is for congress to determine whether additional appropriations should be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced.

The manufacture of arms with the United States still invites the attention of the national legislature. At a considerable expence to the public, this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will supersede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations, necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures, to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe with much satisfaction, that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence, of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures which have been adopted by congress, for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If turning our eyes homeward we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free and

...been conduced the honorable duty of guarding the public interests, and while the past is to your country, a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labors to promote the general happiness, will receive from me the most zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS.

**THE HERALD.**

**E A S T O N,**

**TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, 1800.**

New-York, Nov. 24.  
Extract of a letter from the City of Washington, dated the 18th of November.

"We have this morning received the result of the elections in nine districts of this state [Maryland] for presidential electors. Four are for Jefferson and five for Adams and Pinckney; and the remaining district on the eastern shore, it is expected will add another vote to the federal side. South Carolina is every man for Adams and Pinckney. And you will be no less agreeably surprized to learn, that in North Carolina they allow us this morning four electors. Georgia we give up. Pennsylvania is wholly out of the question.

The account then stands thus:

Adams & Pinckney.	
5 Eastern States	39
N. Jersey & Del.	10
Maryland	5
The Carolinas	12
	66
Jefferson & Barr.	
New-York	12
Maryland	5
Virginia	21
Geo. Ten. & Ken.	12
N. Carolina	8
	58

Four years longer, therefore, the government, the laws, the religion and happiness of our country are safe.—Blessed be the over-ruling Providence of God."

**We learn that Philip Thomas, Esq. is chosen a member of the Senate of this state, in the room of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. resigned.**

**THE** Subscriber once more takes the liberty of calling on all those that are any ways indebted to the estate of JESSE HOPKINS, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, to come forward and pay the money on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing the date hereof.—Those who neglect to comply with this notice may rest assured that legal steps will be taken as the law directs, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given: And all those having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, on or before the aforesaid day.

FRANCIS NEALL,  
JAMES NEALL, Admrs,  
de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins,  
1st of 12th mo. 1800, 46 6f

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of PETER RICHARDSON DICKINSON, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber:—And those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HARRISON DICKINSON,  
Administrator.  
November 24th, 1800. 46 6f

...equit-  
to the  
first of October last.

Subscribers and Advertising Customers to the Herald, would confer an obligation on its Editor by paying off their accounts as early as possible.

**JOHN WEBLEY,**

**HAIR-DRESSER,**

**B**ECS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to his dwelling-house in DOVER STREET; where, by his punctual attendance, he hopes to merit their patronage and support.

Razors set and Strops put in good order.

As many gentlemen who live in the country have not the opportunity of being shaved by a person of his profession, nor with that care and safety that they might if their razors and strops were in good order—this is owing to the strop not being dress'd with proper paste, so as to give a smooth edge. Mr. Webley flatters himself, from a long and steady practice, to be equal to any in England or on the continent, in his profession.

If gentlemen will send their strops, they may depend on having them returned (if the leather is not cut) equal to new, at 1s. 10d. each.

N. B. Umbrellas covered—skeletons mended, and old ones bought.

He will have in a short time an assortment of

**OIL HAT COVERS.**

of his own make, for sale on reasonable terms  
Easton, Nov 23, 1800. 46

**FOR SALE,**

**A QUANTITY OF**

**CORN.**

**Enquire of the Printer.**

**A MILLER**

**WANTED,**

**by**

**M. BORDLEY.**

**Mouth of Wye. 44**

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**W**AS stolen out of the Subscriber's pasture on Friday night the thirtieth day of May last, a handsome GELDING, four years old, he is a very dark iron grey, his two hind and one of his fore feet white, with a blaze in his face, and has on his rump or buttock a spot or place about the size of a man's hand, some thing whiter than any other part of him, except his feet and face: the above Horse is nearly fifteen hands high, and when he was stolen was in good order and nearly broken for the saddle.—The above reward will be given to any person who shall inform the owner where the horse is, so that he may be got, and reasonable expences paid exclusive of the above reward, if brought home, by

**CHRISTOPHER COX.**

Queen-Ann's county, Maryland. 1144

**THE** Creditors of WILLIAM M<sup>r</sup> CALLUM, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to take notice, if there be any who have not yet rendered an account of their claims against the said deceased, that unless they are exhibited by the 10th day of the 1st month next ensuing, they will be excluded payment, as the subscriber means after that time to pay over the balance of the said M<sup>r</sup>Callum's estate unto his legal representatives.

**TRISTRAM NEEDLES.**

Adm<sup>r</sup> or de bonis non of

Wm. M<sup>r</sup>Callum.

9th of 11th month, 1800. 3w

N. B. The subscriber has for sale several houses and lots in Easton, situated on Washington-Street.

T. N.



### Apponement of Sale.

THE Sale of the late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. The Lord, of Talbot county, deceased, is postponed till the 4th Monday in November. This Farm is bounded on Bolingbroke creek, and is situated, agreeable to the title, in the greater part of commandment, and is a moderate expense. It contains the following buildings and improvements, viz. a very good Dwelling-House, a Kitchen, and two large Barns, a young Apple-Orchard, and many other good Fruit-Trees. John Goldborough, junior, Esq. at Exton, is authorized by me to sell the above Farm either at public or private sale, and will attend on the premises on the 4th Monday in November next, for that purpose, unless he shall in the mean time sell it at private sale. The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale and to pass his bonds with good security for the balance, payable in two annual payments.

THOS. GORDON, Jr.

Nov. 1800.

42 3W

James Armstrong,

ag't.

Wm. Turner's Heirs.

In Chancery.

Oct. 22, 1800.

ORDERED, That the sale made by John Thomas, as stated in his report, of certain land mortgaged to James Armstrong by William Turner, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of January next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's paper, or served on the Guardian of the Defendants before the 18th day of December next.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Neall, late of Exton, in Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against the said estate, are also requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

### —ALSO—

Those persons that are any ways indebted to the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, are now requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as no longer indulgence can be given on that estate.

FRANCIS NEALL,

JAMES NEALL, Ex'rs. of

Joseph Neall, & Adm'rs

de bonis non of Jesse

Hopkins.

10th mo. 28th, 1800. 41 t. f.

N. B. I take this method of informing my friends and the public in general, that I intend to carry on the CANNET & CHAIR-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches, at the shop lately occupied by Joseph Neall, dec'd.

JAMES NEALL,

WILL be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 18th of November next, if fair, if not the next Friday, at the dwelling of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county deceased—All his personal property, consisting of Negroes, Household furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Farming utensils, Corn, Corn-fodder and some Oats—likewise a Chaise, Timber, Plank and Iron for the building of a vessel. All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

HENRY COLSTON, acting Admr.

October 28, 1800.

### NOTICE.

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to pass in my favour to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 10, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts which, through misfortune, I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM BOZMAN.

Somerset county.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I intend to offer a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which, through misfortune, I am at present unable to pay.

Chief Magistrate, HOWARD.

that if its report be for the relief of the said C. E.

in warmly returning

on the 1st of November

in this harbour.

Talbot county, on Monday

the 2d of November, to appoint a physician, overseer, and matron to the

poor for the ensuing year. Persons

wishing to serve in either of those sta-

tions, may apply to the board on that

day, or to either of the Trustees pre-

vious thereto.

WAS taken up and committed to

my custody on the 6th inst. a

Negro man called SAM, who is now

confined in the jail of Somerset county

Maryland; Sam is a black fellow a-

bout five feet eight or nine inches

high, slender made, his clothing is an

old bottle green furtout coat, ozna-

bourg shirt and striped overalls red and

white; he was raised in this county,

and sold sometime ago by George Re-

vill to a certain Henry Carlton in the

state of Georgia, he says he has had

several owners since he left this county,

and at this time belongs to Thomas

Harrison living about sixteen miles

from the town of Washington North-

Carolina. The owner of said negro is

desired to take him from the jail or he

will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE HANDY, Shff. Som. C.

Princess Anne, Oct. 17, 1800.

### WANTED.

FOR the ensuing Year, a person to Superintend and manage Mrs. Ennalls's Estate; also an Overseer on her farm at Shoal-Creek. Single men would be preferred.

CHS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Oct. 20, 1800

8W 40

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Dorchester county, and in the Streets Hundred, two NEGRO MEN, the one belonging to Lauder Mitter is about 24 years of age, five feet 8 or nine inches high, he is of a yellow complexion—The other is the property of Milly Ross; is about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, is of a dark complexion, wears his wool queued—Their clothes are unknown. Whoever takes them within this state, shall receive the reward of Forty Dollars, if out of the state Eighty Dollars, paid by LAUDER MISTER. MILLY ROSS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered:—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be shewed by applying to Captain William Frazier, of Caroline, or John Spruill, who lives on the premises—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miles River.

Wm. B. SMYTH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber,

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow linen and coarse muslin shirts and trousers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old castor hat with the brim cut small. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both. SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

SAMUEL TENANT.

Aug.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Exton, Oct. 1, 1800.

A.

Mary Adams.

B.

Elizabeth Buley, Peggy Bowdle, Tristram Bowdle, Larrence Battle, John Bullin, James Ball, Capt. William Bond, 2; Rev. Mr. Bolton, Rev. William Bishop.

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WILLIAM BOZMAN.

Somerset county.

Aug.

33

May 12, 1800.

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

Attell.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attell.

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NEW-YORK, November 26.  
Yesterday, agreeably to the orders of Major General Clarkson, and the arrangements of Major General Stevens, the anniversary of the Evacuation of this city by the British Troops, was commemorated as usual. On this occasion the proceedings of the military, firing, &c. took place as expressed in the arrangement published in this Gazette of yesterday. After the duties of the day, most of the military officers of the city, waited on the principal officers of the civil Department, with the congratulations on each return of this day.

## JOHN JAY.

When a good and great man relinquishes the honors of an important station, and retires to the shades of private life, we admire the independence of the measure, and at the same time regret the public loss which most usually results.

Mr. Jay has formally announced a decided resolution to withdraw from the future cares of a political career.

It is too frequently the case that men of the greatest powers retire to domestic ease, while persons of shallow talents and narrow views, by well laid plans of cunning and finess, occupy places which they never can discharge to the honor or advantage of the public. His excellency, John Jay, is a man who has abdicated office with dignity and undiminished fame; and the gratitude of the virtuous and discerning part of the community, is the principal reward of his important labors.

The greatest part of his long and honorable life he devoted to his country, when its peculiar situation demanded the assistance of the uncommon talents and attainments with which he was endowed. He is a man whose name and virtues, will be familiar to the Citizens of these States, while a remembrance of the American Revolution shall exist. As early as the year 1765, his pen was enlisted in the service of his country, and to him were attributed the most spirited addresses to the British Throne, in which the encroachments of prerogative were displayed, and the rights of his fellow subjects were forcibly defended. These productions were certainly a prelude to our subsequent independence.

During our tedious struggle with the government of Britain, he filled several elevated stations, with equal honor to himself and advantage to the States. At the close of this distressing War, his able and successful negotiations lay under obligations which are entailed on our remotest offspring. This assertion is warranted by a remark of the French minister Vergennes, who declared in the presence of his Royal Master, that the Americans might have probably contended seven years longer for their rights, were it not for the deep foresight and inflexible integrity of John Jay.

While Chief Justice of the Unit-

ed States, so extensive was the legal knowledge he displayed, and so just the decisions he pronounced, that a language of regret was echoed throughout the Union when he declined a continuance of the office.

The treaty which he negotiated with the Court of London has preserved our neutrality at a most eventful crisis—it has rescued us from the oppression of the French—it has given us a higher rank among the nations of the Earth, and made us respected by the greatest maritime powers in the World. That it has been reprobated by the friends of France is sufficient testimony of its worth.

So able was the administration of Mr. Jay, while Governor of this State, that he answered the best wishes of the friends of peace, while he commanded the esteem of the factious and deluded.

In short, were we to trace this excellent man, through all the stages of his valuable life, we will find that he has been the uniform friend to true freedom, and openly opposed to the views of "demagogues, and the visions of theorists."

## CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. OTIS observed that a letter had been received from the Secretary of the Treasury announcing his intention to resign at the expiration of the present year, on which the house had taken no order. Holding a high and responsible office, it appeared the wish of the Secretary, before he retired into private life, to court an examination into the manner in which he had discharged the duties by law assigned him. In his opinion, the highest reward, which a faithful discharge of duty could receive, was the approbation of those whose province it was to superintend the management of the public treasury; and believing, as he did, that the Secretary of the Treasury had discharged his official duties with ability and integrity, he was persuaded, that on inquiry, the house would not hesitate to say so. He wished the letter to be referred at present to a select committee, and promised in the course of a few days to offer to the house such instructions as might guide them in the inquiry which they might deem advisable to make. He forbore to state what those instructions would be, as he had not yet made up his mind on the subject. He concluded with moving a reference to a select committee.

Mr. NICHOLAS had no objection whatever to bestowing on a meritorious officer the approbation of the house, and he was disposed to consider the Secretary of the Treasury as of that character. But he was opposed to the precipitancy of the measure proposed. Even the gentleman, with whom it originated, had not digested in his own mind, the subject, nor had he proposed any specific mode of inquiry. His tho-

ught to be done previously to a reference.

Mr. OTIS said, that before he stated the manner in which it would be advisable to make the inquiry, he wished to consult precedents, which he had not had time to do. In the mean time, he thought it best to refer the letter generally. The Secretary had a claim on the earliest attention of the house, in case any inquiry was deemed proper.

Mr. GRISWOLD hoped that an immediate reference would obtain. The Committee on examining the nature of the subject, may report the proper mode of procedure. If it be understood that on the retirement of every Secretary of the Treasury from office, an inquiry is to be made into his official conduct, it would operate as a general stimulus to the faithful discharge of duty. As to the nature of the instructions to be given to the committee, it will be time enough to discuss them when offered.

Mr. NICHOLAS would not ask the mover of the reference what mode he meant to pursue, because he had informed the house that he did not know; but he would ask the gentleman, who had just spoken, what his views were, as on the line pursued depended altogether the propriety of the measure. Until the objects of inquiry were declared, and the mode of procedure designated, he was averse to taking any steps. For on these essentially depended the eligibility of the measure. It was notorious that the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury were so extensive and complicated, that a general inquiry into them all would not be in the power of a large deliberative body. And unless the greatest care were taken, the proposed examination might result in a disregard of those points which required attention, and a notice of those which required no investigation at all. Thus under the name of an inquiry, nothing but the form of an investigation would be effected.

General LEE thought it would be an act of injustice to the character of the Secretary, and an act of injustice to the country at large, to withhold an agreement to the proposition made by the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was known to the whole that the most fictitious charges had rebounded from one end of the union to the other. Believing them to be groundless, in his opinion, the honor of the country called for an investigation. If the charges should be sustained, the Secretary ought to receive the censure of the house; but if they should be demonstrated to be false, we owed him our approbation. While he considered him as combining ability, integrity, and honor, he would give him his support; and he would do all in his power to wipe off the suspicions which, in some minds, had attached to his character.

The question was then taken on a reference, and carried in the affirmative, and a committee of seven appointed.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Morris in the chair. The President's speech being read by paragraphs, a motion was made to refer a particular part thereof to a committee, and was carried; but on the suggestion of Mr. Otis that it was unusual to act on the several parts of the speech, before agreeing to the answer, the committee rose.

The House being resumed, Gen. Lee, after some prefatory remarks, moved the appointment of a committee to report such measures as it may be proper to adopt to carry into effect the resolutions passed last session commemorative of the political services of George Washington, to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

## VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

All the papers have spoken of the voyage of discovery to be undertaken by the two French ships *Naturaliste* and *Geographe*, under the command of captain Baudin. One of the objects of the expedition is to establish in a positive manner the navigation of New Holland. The French government have adopted all the means in their power to render the voyage useful to natural history, and to the knowledge of the manners of savage life. At the same time *Vaillant*, celebrated for his travels in the interior parts of Africa, will set off to explore new regions. He is to seek for the famous city which is said to be situated in the centre of the Torrid Zone, and he is to prepare or establish commercial relations with those countries, with which hitherto no trade has been carried on but the slave trade. The expenses of his journey are to be defrayed by a company of merchants at Marseilles, called the Society of Interior Africa. This society wished to show its respect for the persons employed in the expedition, by giving a farewell dinner to captain Baudin. Fifty persons were invited, Baudin was placed between *Vaillant*, who did the honors of the day, and *Bougainville*. All the toasts were followed by airs played by the concert band, which was at the battle of Marengo. *Vaillant* gave as a toast. To the ships *Naturaliste* and *Geographe*—may they sail without danger to the farthest part of the world. Captain Baudin gave—Buonspergo, the first consul of the republic, and patron of the expedition. The expedition will set sail almost immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

A schooner of 10 nine pounds was in company with the *Bercean*, when deserted from the *Bercean*—but she instantly fled. The *Bercean* sailed from Cape in company with a *Corvette* of 24 twelve pounds and 280 men, two frigates and the schooner. The prize was 60 marines, the *Bercean* had 30.



impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of Rulers and People are in the hand of the Almighty, the Senate of the United States most cordially join in your invocations for appropriate blessings upon the Governors and People of this union.

We meet you, Sir, and the other branch of the National Legislature, in the City, which is honored by the name of our late Hero and Sage, the illustrious Washington, with sensations and emotions, which exceed our power of description.

While we congratulate ourselves on the convention of the Legislature at the permanent seat of government; and ardently hope that permanency and stability may be communicated as well to the government itself, as to its seat; our minds are irresistibly led to deplore the death of him who bore so honorable and efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been our gratification, if his sum of earthly happiness had been completed by seeing the government thus peaceably conveyed at this place. But we derive consolation from a belief that the moment in which we were destined to experience the loss we deplore, was fixed by that Being whose counsels cannot err; and from a hope, that in this seat of government which bears his name, his earthly remains will be deposited, the Members of Congress, and all who inhabit the city, with these memories, before them, will retain his virtues in lively recollection, and make his patriotism, morals, and piety, models for imitation. And permit us to add, Sir, that it is not among the least of consolations, that you, who have been his companions and friends, from the dawn of our national existence, and trained in the same school of exertion, effect our independence, are still preserved, by a gracious Providence, in health and activity, to exercise the functions of Chief Magistrate.

The question whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised, is of great importance, and in deliberating upon it, we shall naturally be led to weigh the attending circumstances and every probable consequence of the measures which may be prepared.

The several subjects of Legislative consideration contained in your speech to both Houses of Congress shall receive from the Senate all the attention which they can give, when contemplating those objects both in respect to their merits and to the additional weight that is given them by your recommendation.

We deprecate with you, Sir, all spirit of innovation from whatever quarter it may arise, which may impair the sacred bond that cements the different parts of the Empire; and we trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of the citizens of the United States will deliver our national compact unimpaired to a grateful posterity.

From past experience, it is impossible for the Senate of the United States to doubt of your zealous co-operation with the Legislature in every effort to promote the general happiness and tranquility of the union.

Accept, Sir, our warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

Last Evening the First Dancing Assembly for the season was held at Mr. Sille's. The Company consisting of above one hundred ladies and gentlemen, among the latter of whom were several public characters, and members of the federal legislature, assembled at an early hour. The exhibition was flattering to the expanding prospects of Washington; and the universal spirit of good humour and gaiety which prevailed is the true evidence of the amiable sentiments which characterize our citizens in the metropolis.

the members of the two Houses assembled together for the first time from the sixteen persons to whom the nominations which were made by the two houses on Monday last, and respectively communicated to each other, are as follow:

- Nomination of the Senate.**
- 1 Robert Coleman
  - 2 George Ege
  - 3 John Hubley
  - 4 Dr. Frederick Kuhn
  - 5 Jacob Krug
  - 6 James Armstrong
  - 7 Adam Reigart, sen. and
  - 8 James Crawford.

- Nomination of the House of Representatives.**
- 1 Robert Whitehill
  - 2 Nathaniel Boileau
  - 3 Samuel Wetherill
  - 4 Jonas Hartzell
  - 5 Presly Carr Lane
  - 6 Isaac Van Horne
  - 7 Gabriel Heister, and
  - 8 John Kean.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the election commenced, and we have no doubt, terminated before the two houses separated.

The law also directs, that the electors shall meet at 12 o'clock this day, at the court house in the borough of Lancaster.

This event, which enables our state to participate in the choice of a chief magistrate of the Union, must afford pleasure to every lover of his country—and we sincerely congratulate our fellow-citizens on its happy completion.

#### CITY OF WASHINGTON.

#### Congress of the United States.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Wednesday, Nov. 26.**

The house resolved itself into a committee on the address in answer to the speech of the President to both houses.

Mr. Parker in the chair; And having agreed to the same, the chairman reported it to the house, when it passed in the affirmative.

**Thursday, Nov. 27.**

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had appointed the right reverend Bishop Claggett a chaplain to congress on their part.

The house then proceeded, by ballot, to the appointment of a chaplain on their part: Messrs. Dent and Otis were appointed tellers; who reported that the reverend Mr. Lide had the majority of votes.

Mr. Otis presented the petition of Ferdinand Mallani, the owner of a schooner called the Nymph, which had been ran away with by the master employed to navigate her; but the cargo of coffee, &c. having been brought into the district of Maryland, was seized on and condemned. The petitioner prayed the release of such part of the cargo as was claimed by the United States.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Adjourned.

Mr. Lide is minister of the Methodist congregation at George-Town.

**Friday, November 28.**

The house resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union.

The President's speech being under consideration, Mr. Griswold proposed the following resolutions, viz.

**Resolved,** That so much of the speech of the President as respects the district of Columbia, ought to be referred to a select committee, and the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

**Resolved,** That so much of the President's speech as respects the national administration of justice, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that

of some of the principal ports and harbors of the United States, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

**Resolved,** That so much of the President's speech as respects the manufacture of arms within the United States, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Which being severally agreed to, were reported to the house and passed. Five members were appointed conformably to the first and second resolutions; seven conformably to the third; and five conformably to the fourth and fifth.

**Monday, December 1.**

The members appointed on the committee respecting the address from the district of Columbia, are Messrs. H. Lee, Evans, Craik, Bird, and S. Lee.

Those respecting the national administration of justice, Messrs. Griswold, Nicholas, Kittera, Nicholson and Henderson.

The naval committee, Messrs. Parker, Otis, Spaight, J. Davenport, Nott and Taliaferro.

Respecting fortifications, Messrs. Otis, Nicholas, Edmond, Foster and Alston.

The committee respecting grants of lands appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, are Messrs. New, Edmond, Stone, S. Lee and R. Thomas.

Adjourned.

**Tuesday, December 2.**

Mr. Otis, chairman of the committee to whom were referred the letter of resignation from the secretary of the treasury, after some prefatory observations, stating the necessity of the measure, moved, agreeably to instructions, that the committee might be instructed by the house to examine into the accounts and papers of the department of the treasury; and into the receipt and expenditure of public moneys, and to report to the house such facts as might come within their investigation.

The house agreed to instruct the committee.

Mr. H. Lee, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported "A bill directing the erection of a Mausoleum to George Washington."

This bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

It provides that the Mausoleum should be erected in such manner, and on such site, as the secretaries of the four executive departments might think proper, and generally under their direction.

**NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.**

#### INFANT MURDER.

On the 13th inst. a gentleman passing by a small house at the side of the Passaic river, in Bergen county, discovered a hog in the act of devouring an infant; it had already destroyed both the arms. People in the neighbourhood were alarmed, and the body being examined by a coroner's inquest, they found that the child had been murdered by its mother or some other person, unknown. There were marks of violence on the child's neck, and there was other cause for supposing, that he had been des-

three mentioned lately removed who had could say not for the fashionable ludes discovery.

**PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Nov. 27.**

The British Packet Mary has been seized at New York for smuggling 19 pieces of broad cloth.

Letters from North Carolina say the Federalists will certainly have five electors for President and Vice-President in that state.

Fine wits, says Selden, destroy themselves with their own plots in meddling with affairs of State. They commonly do as the ape that saw the gunner put bullets into the cannon, and was pleased with it, and would be doing so too; at last he puts himself into the piece, and so both ape and bullet were shot away together.

The above thwack writer has a terrible farcical upon the married dames, expressed in the blunt language of his time—"Tis reason a man that will have a wife would be at the charge of her trinkets, and pay all the scores, she sets on him. He that will keep a monkey, 'tis fit he should pay for the glasses he breaks."

A republican Bookseller has lately declared, under his own hand, that he is willing to print for the Devil. Whether or not this same scaly and infernal author would employ a republican to vend his works cannot be made a question. As the satanic scribbler is the author of many a confused piece, and huge folios of treason, rebellion, sedition, confiscation, and murder, we know very well to what presser he would apply, provided he were dissatisfied with work done in Hell.

**VERGENNES, Nov. 13.**

Our readers are mostly apprized of the loss of Mr. King's sloop of Burlington, in the month of September last, which is supposed to